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Remember, that all Shoes bearing our firm name, or the name of the Manufacturers, are guaranteed to give a reasonable amount of wear. We will exchange Shoes or refund the full amount of money paid to all parties not satisfied with their purchases, provided they return them to us immediately unsoiled.

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GOODS, CLOTHING

BOOTS AND SHOES,

STAPLE AND FANCY CROCERIES.

FRUITS and CONFECTIONERIES.

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Give us a call.

Yours truly,

E. W. BROWN & SONS.



for Infants and Children.

end it as superior to any prescriptio ne." H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,

WINTER MILLINERY

PAND BEAUTIFUL.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

Teachers'Golumn. All communications intended for this Column should be addressed to C. WARDLAW, School Commissioner, An-

We are ready to cry out hurrah for Flat Rock. The people of that vicinity determined to have a good school, and along with it they have one of the best school houses in the County. Mr. R. E. Nicholson will teach there this year.

The influence of the salcon on the in fact, the teacher well knows that when a boy begins to attend the saloon regularly he is doomed, morally and intellectually. Hence, a question that will be discussed is this: whether the State can raise money for the schools and see the influence of that money checkmated by the saloon. At all events, it is already determined that the saloon must not be too near the school; just how near is fixed by law. How many more foes will be discovered to the progress of the common schools ?-School Journal.

The teacher cannot too often impress on the school that the road to prosperity lies through education. (By the way, there is a grand field here for a man to write a book like Pilgrim's Progress, portraying the Student' Progress-only not coarsely, making out that he becomes rich!) Somehow the teacher must impress upon the pupil that reading of the right kind, study, observing the world around him, belonging to lyceums, going to church and Sunday school, are movements, in the line of progress that will surely, surely bring one into circumstances of happiness and enjoyment. The teacher should accumulate materials to cause this deep impression and use them judiciously but steadily. The story of five messenger boys who began work in a dingy office in 1848, has been lately told in the papers; one of these was Andrew Carnegie who has just given a million dollars to build a splendid music hall in New York city, as well as a large sum of money for a library in Pittsburg. All of these men have become wealthy and prosperous. How did it come about? Certainly the ordinary messenger boy is usually a smoker of cigarettes, often lazy and saucy. This sentence tells the story : They spent their spare time in learning useful lessons." Busy Andrew went to work to learn how to telegraph, that is to do something better than he was then doing. Teachers, Inspire your pupils to desire to go up .- School Journal.

EDUCATION—INSTRUCTION

BY ROBERT M. SMITH, Prin. Model School, Lachine Locks, Ont.

1. To learn signifies to acquire knowledge and aptness: to educate signifies to was the thought of his boys, and to the ny have their Mill in the most prosper develop all the energies of the mind after | town they went. From one town to ana perfect model.

2. Simple instruction is an external appropriation, education is an internal

3. Instruction is a means of education. and the matter of instruction is the nour- They were fairly successful, and upon ishment of the mind, but the acquisition of matter ought never to be the end of to meet at a hotel in a great city. They

ncation when the ideas taught are presented in a lively and proper form.

5. Instruction is educative, when it enlightens the mind according to a methodical plan; for it enriches the iutellect by some true ideas, it rekindles the heart and sanctifies the will.

7 Preparation ought to call forth in the pupil application, approbation should awaken the interest, the working that they may become an integral part of people had heard the old anvil's ring the being and that they may have full upon the night before, but it was not so

appropriate matter, and by a well ar- by the increased years of the old smith, ranged recapitulation.

9. The matter ought to be selected according to the requirements of life and should conform to psychological principles. It ought not to seem arbitrary to the pupil, but should appear as the nec- was nothing to do but to step in. The essary and desirable continuation of

what he already knows. 10. The connection of subjects ought to follow the natural course of life and and the hands pointed to 12.10 o'clock the needs of development of the pupil There were walnuts, bickory nuts and

rather than a system or rules. 11. The method ought to try and put and some cake on the table under a itself in touch with the mind, by using cloth, art it had not the soft touch of language adapted to the capacity of the their nother upon it, not a chick moved pupil. It is not the applications, but it in the yard, and not a hog squealed any. is their appropriation which helps and

advances the pupil. 12. We attain the desired end by the methodical and concentric order of the branches of study, by the grouping of matters according to their agreement. Each branch will help the others to form more living and clearer whole; the branches become more deeply rooted by

affording a mutual help. 13. Each simple idea ought to be allied with a group of ideas and should complete them. 14. Every ought to be

identifies itself with his being; he has in him an agency which exerts itself during his whole life. Study matures personal activity as good discipline forms

19. Thus in its workings the matter of instruction is truly educative; that is to say, it forms the being and guides it in

Sarge Plunkett.

Atlanta Constitution. How blessed are people who feel con tented with their lot.

Not very far from Atlanta there is a away of the old year and the entering in of the new brings to mind the associations of the smith and the anvil.

Close by the grave, even 'till this day, spot where the smith's forge had stood. There are yet the remnants of some great was one custom of his that he never de- success. parted from. It was ringing out the old

wife to beat an accompaniment, and safe hands. together they would make the anvil ring till every child would be drawn to the Cotton Mill, thus giving employment to shop, the chickens would crow, the hogs about 250 persons. This mill has been in would squeal and the dogs would prance, operation only a short time, (a little howl and bark. Of course the children | more than a year,) and yet it has earned had their sport, till all in all the New a profit amounting to about 11 per cent. Year at the smith's place was an occa- of the capital stock. As a consequence sion of bustling energy, noise and merriment. For years these people were con- doubt be successful, to double the present tented with their lot and blessed with an capacity. At this mill also are fostered abundance, but a change came.

The old smith's whims seemed to be coarse, and there was many a more elegant way of making money than by swinging the big hammers. To the town other till to the west they found their way. They were soon in the whirlyburley of business. One of them went to railroading, another to merchandising and the other one at something else. one New Year's eve night they chanced had heard from their childhood home 4. To teach and to learn only form ed- often, but never a complaint had come from the old smith. A "God bless you" was always received, and one time the

It was natural for the thoughts and conversation of these young men to turn to the old smith's shop. Would he not this very night hammer upon, the old 6. An educative instruction passes anvil as he uster do, and would it not be through the following stages: prepara- just the thing for them all together to tion, approbation, the working out of a pay the old home a visit? It was no thing, co ordination, and lastly the sooner proposed by the oldest than they all agreed, and in less than hour they

were speeding that way. It took a fast ride of several hours for them to make the trip, but the nearer out of a thing ought to pursue a well- they got the more anxious they were to defined end, and assimilation should make the old smith's heart reel glad at transform the ideas in such a manner their coming. At the little station the loud nor continued so long as it had at 8. Interest is aroused by a choice of other times, but this was accounted for as the sons hurried to their youthful

> place where they first saw the light was before them, the door was open and there old fireplace was cheerless. No blazing fire greeted the young men as in days of vore. The old clock had ceased its tick chestnuts in some boxes by the hearth where, not a dog was to be seen as they tearfully stepped outside the house, but a bark from the old shop led the brothers

> There by the anvil with his hammer firmly clinched in his right hand, the old smith lay cold in death. His faith dog was all that kept watch o and the dog refused to allow touch their father.

"Right," said the the dog-he was

ANDERSON'S FINE SHOWING.

tion of the Banks and Schools-The State

The News and Courier has done a creditable piece of journalism in giving a review of the industrial condition of South Carolina at the opening of the year 1892 Reports from twenty-two Counties are given. The extract below makes a good showing for Anderson County, and will be read with interest by our people:

In Anderson County there are four cotton factories now in operation. One of them is the Pelzer Cotton Mills, locaold grave that has for a headstone an old | ted on Saluda River, on the east side of blacksmith's anvil. The oldest inhabi- the County. This is one of the best mills tants have almost forgotten the brawny | in the South, and is in a most prosperous smith who sleeps there, but the passing | condition. There are employed in this mill about 1,300 persons.

At this place is a good school, mostly good Churches, Sunday Schools and oththere is a little mound that marks the er Societies, including a very successful oaks where his children uster play, and library. They are in every way successthe little spring still runs off from the ful and prosperous. Really, the Pelzer bluff and sparkles across a valley in the Mills consist of three Mills, with 51,000 field. The old smith unlettered himself, spindles, and 1,500 looms. They consume worked cheerfully to give his children annually about 25,000 bales of cotton.

The Piedmont Manufacturing Compaand ringing in the new upon every New ny have erected a large mill on the Anderson side of the Saluda River, in and It was only a whim of this old man to about which are employed about 525 begin his New Year in this way. People persons. Here, too, are established a said it was a superstitious notion that if good system of schools and Churches. he done a good day's work the first day mostly supported by the Company. They of the year that he would be blessed with | find a ready sale for their goods at reahealth and plenty of work throughout sonable prices, besides giving a home the year. Anyhow, he always did it, and market for a large quantity of country his wife always heartily joined in with produce of all kinds. This mill on the him, and upon every New Year's eve | Anderson side is No. 3, two others being night as the clock struck 12 he began a on the Greenville side. The one on the hammering upon the old anvil that Anderson side contains 22,880 spindles. sounded out in the stillness of night loud | 722 looms and consumes about forty-five and weird, together with a tingling mel- bales of cotton per day. Col. Jas. L. Orr ody, that made a chime of aweetness. He is president of these mills, and Caot. did so like to follow this whim that in James F. Iler, Superintendent. The his later years he had learned his old | Piedmont Manufacturing Company is in

At Anderson is located the Anderson an effort is being made, which will no The children grew, and with their derson Cotton Mill makes an extra qualmarket at fair prices. Mr. James A. Ligon superintendent.

The Pendleton Manufacturing Compa years. They employ about 150 persons This is the oldest cotton mill in the County, but the others have been started in and pushed on the most modern plans and have outstripped this one. At this place is also located a school and Church building for the benefit of the employees The Pendleton Manufacturing Company enjoyed since the war. Mr. Sitton is the man who has brought it to this condition of prosperity.

There is considerable talk, with a right smart of truth in it, about erecting a large cotton mill at High Shoals, about four miles southeast of Anderson City, at which place is a good supply of water with the finest shoals in

one hundred and thirty-three stores. In these is employed a capital of about \$1,-

Innufactures on the Increase—The Condi-

000,000. The general condition of merchandising has been somewhat disturbed of the Farmers. during the last year on account of the cry against towns raised in the campaign of 1890 and the effort to centralize trade nto Alliance stores, as they are wont to e called, and also on account of the unsettled condition of the country and the failure of crops. However, it is to be noped that ere the trade of 1892 opens p confidence will be restored and things

vill again move forward smoothly.

Unfortunately for all concerned

redit system prevails in this County, but

not so extensively as it did a few years

ago. Some, and not a small number.

either, of our most successful and pros-

perous farmers pay cash for supplies,

even if they have to borrow the cash.

But for the lien law it seems almost im-

possible for the poorer classes to secure

redit at all, and, consequently, on ac-

count of the unfortunate credit system

of living a year ahead, would not be able

to secure at first the necessaries of life.

This operates against the interest of both

he merchant and his customers. But at

standpoint a necessity for the poorer

classes, still its repeal to take effect a

year ahead might work well, but even

then, with the homestead laws as they

are; it would deprive most of the poorer

people of credit, and hence would force

ome, and perhaps a great many, to be-

come laborers or croppers, and thereby

olace them entirely under the control of

he landlords, who would have to supply

everything needed. This is thought by

great many of the landlords to be the

etter plan, but there is a difference of

opinion on this point. And, then, again,

ot all of those who have land to be cul-

tivated by others are able to furnish

We next come to speak of the condi-

ion of the farmers who, according to

ome croakers, have been getting poorer

and poorer every year. While we do not

believe such is the case, still we are quite

sure that the condition of the agricultu-

rists at the close of 1891 is not very good.

Our people are discouraged at the low

price of cotton. There were a good many

of our farmers who held their cotton

of 1890 under advice of the Alliance.

hoping for better prices which did not

come. A great deal was lost to the far-

mers in this way. Under the same hope

of forcing up the price of cotton a great

many farmers planted large cotton crops

and contracted large debts in producing

and gathering the same; but the crop

has been so short and the prices so dis-

tressingly low that their condition is very

and gathering was greater in 1891 than

usual. Our people live too fast and spend

he people would have been in condition

to stand the low prices, but such a short

crop with the prices so low rests heavily

on the poorer classes. Notwithstanding

all this. Anderson County has the most

rosperous farmers to be found in the

State. These things will probably work

out for the weal of our people after all.

or they now seem more determined than

ver to try new crops and increase the

acreage of corn and small grain. More

more rye, barley and clover patches

onsiderably reduced. Farm labor seems

eople having moved to the towns and

actories and some having gone West.

However, our farmers do not make their

contracts so early as this, and it may turn

labor as is needed, but it does not seem

ecessity, and really it seems to all under

the present condition of affairs, but some

hink it would be a blessing to repeal the

ion law, provided the homestead is also

resent it seems from the merchant's

supported by the company. There are literary Society, with splendid reading rooms and a carefully and well selected opportunities he had never known, but With such a man as Capt. E. A. Smyth with all the advance of progress there as President it could not well fail to be a

school and Church facilities. The An-

planted. The cotton acreage will be scarcer than usual, many of the poorer out that they will be able to get as much

The Anderson Cotton Seed Oil and Fertilizer Company at this place is one of the best paying institutions in the County, the stock being away above par. This company has recently begun refining cotton seed oil, of which it now makes as good and pure a grade as can be found. They employ about twenty-five persons. Mr. J. H. Townsend is the inspirator of

There is a cotton seed oil mill located at Belton, which from some cause seems all who invested in it, if to any, and consequently work there was suspended not ong since, but will probably be resumed in the near future.

and partly organized at Cook's in this County, but no work has yet been don

and blind factories, the most exte

TEN YEARS WITH TOBACCO. Results of the Experience of a Practical

To the Editor of the News and Courier . To make a success of the tobacco crop the planter must begin right. And furthermore he must begin early. The old saving goes that it takes eighteen months to make a crop of tobacco, and, all things considered, the old saving is about right. After the New Year festivities are over the first thing to be looked after by the tobacco grower is a suitable place for a plant bed. The plant bed is the place where the seed are sown and from which the young plants are drawn for transplanting in April. It must be carefully selected and carefully prepared if you would have a plentiful supply of vigorous

Early in January select your spot. If ou have never planted a crop before select a place where you can make a permanent bed. Take an uncleaned spot on hill-side, with a Southern exposure if you can get it, and near a water course if that is possible. Clear off the timber and burn it on the land, so as to kill out nsects and grass seed in the soil and for the purpose of mellowing the land. When this is done rake the spot clear of all trash. Plough or dig up the soil carefully, then plough or dig again. Rake the land over and over until it is thoroughly pulverized. When this part of your work is thoroughly done you are ready for planting your seed. Before describing the process of sow-

ng, I wish to describe another kind of plant bed which has found favor with those who care to take the trouble to prepare it. It is nothing more than the garden hot bed for young plants. It can oe constructed in the garden or in the field, and can be covered with movable glass tops. This glass covering serves to intensify the feeble rays of the late winer sunshine and to protect the plants rom the frost. As the warmth of the season advances this covering should be emoved during the day to enable the lants to get strength from the exposure. The glass covered plant bed has been adopted by some of the best planters and recommended where the planter feels | mended : able to make the additional outlay on his Acid phosphate.

The plant bed ready, the seed should be own as early after the 20th of January as possible, although the sowing can be done up to March with very good results. The tobacco seed is exceedingly small and care should be taken not to get them | years continuously this formula is offered: too thick. About the best plan is to mix Acid phosphate.....pounds..160 the seed half and half with dry sand. To Nitrade of soda .... every one hundred square yards of seed Sulphate of potash..... spoons full of tobacco seed. Sow slowly and carefully over the surface, so as to get them evenly distributed and yet not too thick at any one place. After the sowing, carefully roll the surface with a No other covering is required.

The planter must make ample allowance for insect destruction to his plants, and hence should have plenty of plant bed. Careful estimates through a series of years show that ordinary three hundred square yards of plant bed, well stocked, will plant from two to three acres, and the estimate can be safely made on this basis.

After the seed are sown, unless the bed s glass covered as described above, the ed should be "canvassed." Boards welve inches wide should be placed lengthwise around the entire bed, all the corners and laps being carefully nailed, Over these stretch the canvass-athin, quarters to two cents per yard, acco edges and stretch tigh

produced and which every planter who expects to make a success should use un-

In choosing a fertilizer consult the character of your soil and decide upon the type of tobacco to be grown. Soluble phosphoric acid, nitrogen and potash are the elements which a standard tobacco fertilizer should possess. This will give the planter a basis upon which he can make his own selection. It is difficult to lay down absolute rules on this score, but the writer has secured from an eminent chemist and tobacco expert, Major R. L. Ragland, of Virginia, the following valuable data:

First. The phosphoric acid most available and procurable at the smallest cost to our planters is found in dissolved South Carolina rock, sold as acid phos-

Second. A solvent, quickly acting nitrate is decidedly better for the bright vellow type than the slow acting one, because this type needs to be pushed forward by rapid growth to early maturity, so as to cause the plants to ripen vellow in color, and at a time when the weather conditions are most favorable to the cur-

Third. The sulphate of potash is better than the chloride for any class of tobacco, because the chlorine imparts a greener color to the plants, causing them to cure of a darker shade, and injures the texture. The so-called "muriate of potash" is unfit for any class of tobacco and should not be used. Being cheaper some fertilizer manufacturers use it argely, but it should not be used on land when the tobacco plant must grow. Following the line of Major Ragland's

research we find a formula which he has laid down as a general rule. For an acre of poor, gray, old field land which is to be planted for bright tobacco we find the following laid down: Dissolved South Carolina rock, i. e.

acid phosphate .....pounds..200 Nitrate of sods..... Sulphate of potash.....

If the land is freshly cleared of forest soil, the following formula is recom-

Nitrate of soda... Sulphate of potash. For an acre of long cleared land which has been cropped upon for a number of

pounds of leaf per acressas cor

big yield, but things

land and make it vield

lings a week. The

fair idea of what is needed in the way of fertilizer for his tobacco crop. It will be seen that the allowance for each acre | about two m s rather large compared with the amount used on cotton and other crops, but the planter must bear in mind that the yield of tobacco, if properly managed, is corespondingly large. Under the regime of tobacco growing 600

All Sorts of Paragrap

- The world uses 2,510 sto

- There are 123 piano factorie

- An orange tree in Southern C nia a year old bore 206 oranges.

— The people of the United

mend \$450,000,000 each year for shoes. - In New York there are 30,000 c girls between 12 and 14 years of age. - Thirty-three years was the ago

- One of the biggest of the insurance companies in this country pays to a woman manager \$10,000 a year. - Europe consumes upward of \$30

ly for plate, jewelry and ornamants. - When you hear a great deal of on side of a story, the other side receiv

from you a great deal of sympathy. - There is no greater misfortune t can befall a woman than to let a n marry her believing she is an angel. — You may cough and cough and cand cough and cough, but you will you take De Witt's Cough and Consution Cure. Williate & Williate.

- There is a very obliging judge da Grove, Ia. A juror in his court granted a leave of absence to enable - The Edison Electric Light Comp

is to put up a one-million-dollar plan Chicago, which will be the largest cern of the kind in the world. - A trial convinces the most skept! Carefully prepared, pleasant to the De Witt's Cough and Consumption is a valuable remedy. Withte & Wi

- "Do you think advertising pay "It didn't me: I lost money by 'What did you advertise?" "I advert ed for a wife and got her." - Wages are so low in India that me may be hired for \$2 a month to do house

hold work. A dollar is a great sum t them, and one meal a day is the rule. — Our experience covers many illemany pills and many bills. Our illemant pills are smaller and our are smaller whe to use De Witt's I Early Risers. William Villhite. - Carrie-George has asked me to his wife. I hope he loves me. You don't

Kate-I don't know, but some men wil do anything for money. - The government buys an av even tons of silver a day. amount is coined into silver doll lay, it looks like we ought to he of money in circulation.

suppose he wants me only for my money

- Mr. Charles Booth pre very person in England ove age shall receive from the St

30 to realize the he was 21: he v

few years. The tobacco planters in the